MEKHONOSHIN, S.I., inzhener.

Core extractor; device for lifting cores from wells. Gidr. i mel. 8
no.10:47-48 '56.   (Boring machinery)   (MLRA 9:10)

MEKHONTSEV, A.P.

Electric air furance for the agglomeration of radiator cells.
Avt.prom. 27 no.10:38-39 O '61.   (MIRA 14:10)

1. Shadrinskiy avtoagregatnyy zavod imeni Stalina.
                    (Electric furnaces)

MEKHONTSEV, LEONID YAKOVLEVICH.

[Stakhanovite experience for all lathe operators] Stakhanovskii opyt vsem
tokariam. Sverdlovsk, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry
[Uralo-Sibirskoe otdelenie Mashgiza] 1952. 85 p.

(MLRA 6:5)

(Turning)

MEKHONTSEV, L., tokar'-novator.

To work constructively means to dare! Sov. profsoiuzy 5 no.2:18-20
F '57.   (MLRA 10:4)
          (Electric machinery industry)

MEKHONTSEV, L.Ya., tokar', KARLINSKIY, M.M., inzh.

Making shaped washers from rubber. Mashinostroitel' no.10:26-28
O '57.   (MIRA 10:11)
            (Washers (Mechanics))   (Rubber goods)

MEKHNOTSEV, Leonid Yakovlevich, tokar'; SHABASHOV, S.P., kand. tekhn.
        nauk, red.; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Advanced practice for all mechanics] Peredovoi opyt vsem to-
kariam. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 62 p. (Biblioteka rabochego-
mashinostroitelia. Seriia: Peredovaia tekhnika - osnova kom-
munisticheskogo truda, no.8)   (MIRA 15:7)

1. Zavod "Uralelektroapparat" (for Mekhontsev).
            (Machine-shop practice)

/115 k 11 c N : 5 5 v, Yu

AUTHOR: Mekhontsev, Yu.   107-58-5-27/32

TITLE: Instrument for Measuring Elastic Stresses (Izmeritel' uprugikh
               napryazheniy)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 5; pp 51 - 53 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In designing various mechanisms, it is necessary to know
               about stresses and deformations occuring in their parts. The
               roentgenographic method used for direct measurements of elas-
               tic stresses, requires a very complicated apparatus and does
               not provide accurate results. The method of using the magnetic
               anisotrophy of ferromagnetic metals to measure elastic stres-
               ses is more suitable for industrial application. The method
               is based on the fact that ferromagnetic metals, for example
               steel, change their magnetic properties when subjected to
               mechanical stresses. The author describes a device which
               measures the magnetic anisotrophy in the surface layers of
               metals. This device consists of an electromagnetic transducer,
               figures 1 and 2, and a measuring instrument - a tube voltmeter.
               The transducer consists of an exiting coil and an indicator
Card 1/2   coil. The measuring instrument consists of two "6N9S" tubes;

Instrument for Measuring Elastic Stresses   107-58 5-27/52

its circuit diagram is shown by figure 4. This device was on
exhibit at the 14th Exhibition of Radio Equipment. The
measuring operation is very simple. The transducer is moved
along a steel part at a distance of 0.5-1 mm. Provided the
voltmeter and measuring bridge are correctly adjusted, the
voltage indicated by the indicator coil must be equal to zero
as long as the metal is isotropic. In case of anisotrophy
caused by stresses, the voltmeter will indicate a certain
voltage. This instrument will also measure forces and torques
of rotating steel shafts.
There are 6 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

L 26383-66   EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)   IJP(c)   JD

ACC NR: AP6012502   SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/004/1275/1277

AUTHOR: Mekhontseva, D. M.; Rybalko, F. P.; Volkov, S. D.

ORG: Ural Polytechnical Institute im. S. M. Kirov (Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut); Ural State University im. A. M. Gor'kiy, Sverdlovsk (Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Distribution of elastic deformation in the structure of quasi-isotropic polycrystalline titanium

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 4, 1966, 1275-1277

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, polycrystal, crystal structure, crystal deformation, elastic deformation

ABSTRACT: The authors study the distribution of microscopic elastic deformations in large-grained quasi-isotropic titanium specimens. The measurements were made on a specially designed loading device. The specimens were made from VT5-1 titanium alloy in the form of plates measuring 3 × 50 × 300 mm with an average grain size of about 10 mm. The one-dimensional distribution functions for longitudinal and transverse microscopic deformation show an approximately normal distribution density. It is shown that the standard deviation of transverse microdeformations is approximately 33% lower than that of longitudinal microdeformations when the longitudinal macrodeformation

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L 26333-66
ACC NR: AP6012502

is 0.287%. This means that the tensor of the central moments of the second order is not isotropic, as was previously demonstrated from measurements of plastic microdeformations. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Sep65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

MEKHOROSHEV,   V. P.

Earthquakes in the Altay and their relation to its Structural Geology.
Vestnik, Geolog. Komiteta, T. 11, No 7, 1927.

MEKHOV, B. T.

The D-65 two-ton roller. Mekh.stroi.4 no.5:20 My '47.
(Rollers (Earthwork))   (MLRA 9:2)

MEKHOV, B. T.

Bulldozer mounted on the S-80 tractor. Mekh.stroi.4 no.5:20
My '47.   (Bulldozers)   (MLRA 9:2)

MEKHOV, B.T.

Mobile concrete mixer with a capacity of 100 liters. Mekh.stroi.
4 no.6:21 Je '47.   (MLRA 9:2)
             (Mixing machinery)

MEKHOV, N.V.

SMIRNOV, V.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; ANISIFOROV, V.P.; VASIL'CHIKOV, M.V.;
GRANOVSKIY, S.P.; KAZANSKAYA, I.I.; KUZ'MIN, A.D.; MEKHOV, N.V.;
POBEDIN, I.S.; TSELIKOV, A.I., red.; KAMENEV, P.V., kand.tekhn.nauk,
red.; LEYKINA, T.L., red.izd-va; SOKOLOVA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Transverse rolling in machinery manufacturing] Poperechnaia prokatka
v mashinostrounii. Pod obshchei red. A.I.TSelikova i V.S.Smirnova.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 375 p.
         (Rolling (Metalwork))   (MIRA 11:2)

SINITSA, Igor Ivanovich; KALININ, V.P., red.; MKKHOV, N.V., red.; OZERETSKAYA,
A.L., red. izd-va; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Two-sided shapes of variable crosssection; designing] Dvustoronnie
periodicheskie profili; konstruirovanie. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1958. 44 p.
                    (Rolling (Metalwork))   (MIRA 11:10)

MEKHOV, N.V.   (40)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/6044

Rokotyan, Ye. S., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Ed.

Prokatnoye proizvodstvo; spravochnik (Rolling Industry; Handbook)
v. 2. Mosqow, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 685 p. 8500 copies
printed.

Authors: P. A. Aleksandrov, Doctor of Technical Sciences;
V. P. Anisiforov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; V. I. Bayrakov,
Candidate of Technical Sciences; N. V. Barbarich, Candidate
of Technical Sciences; B. P. Bakhtinov, Candidate of Technical
Sciences [deceased]; B. A. Bryukhanenko, Candidate of Economic
Sciences; N. V. Vasil'chikov, Candidate of Technical Sciences;
A. I. Vitkin, Doctor of Technical Sciences; S. P. Granovskiy,
Candidate of Technical Sciences; P. I. Grudev, Candidate of
Technical Sciences; I. V. Gunin, Engineer; N. Ya. Dzugutov,
Candidate of Technical Sciences; V. G. Drozd, Candidate of
Technical Sciences; N. P. Yermolayev, Engineer; G. M. Katsnel'son,
Candidate of Technical Sciences; N. V. Kovynev, Engineer;
M. Ye. Kugayenko, Engineer; N. V. Litovchenko, Candidate of
Technical Sciences; Yu. M. Matveyev, Candidate of Technical

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(40)

Rolling Industry; Handbook

SOV/6044

Sciences; V. I. Holcshko, Candidate of Technical Sciences;
N. V. Mekhov, Engineer; A. K. Hinburg, Candidate of Tech-
nical Sciences; V. D. Nosov, Engineer; B. I. Panchenko,
Engineer; O. A. Plyatskovskiy, Candidate of Technical
Sciences; I. S. Pobedin, Candidate of Technical Sciences
I. A. Priymak, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences
[deceased]; A. A. Protasov, Engineer; M. M. Saf'yan,
Candidate of Technical Sciences; N. M. Fedosov, Professor;
S. N. Filipov, Engineer [deceased]; I. N. Filippov, Can-
didate of Technical Sciences; I. A. Fomichev, Doctor of
Technical Sciences; M. Yu. Shifrin, Candidate of Technical
Sciences; E. R. Shor, Candidate of Technical Sciences; M. V.
M. M. Shternov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; M. V.
Shuralev, Engineer; I. A. Yukhvets, Candidate of Technical
Sciences; Eds. of Publishing House: V. M. Gorobinchenko,
R. M. Golubchik, and V. A. Rymov; Tech. Ed.: L. V. Dobuzhinskaya.

PURPOSE: This handbook is intended for engineering personnel of
metallurgical and machine-building plants, scientific research

Card 2/14

SOV/6044

Rolling Industry; Handbook

.Institutes, and planning and design organizations. It may also be used by students at schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: Volume 2 of the handbook reviews problems connected with the preparation of metal for rolling, the quality and quality control of rolled products, and designs of roll passes in merchant mills. The following topics are discussed: processes of manufacturing semifinished and finished rolled products (the rolling of blooms, billets, shapes, beams, rails, strips, wire, plates, sheets, and the drawing of steel wire), hot-dipped tin plates, lacquered plates, floor plates, tubes made by different methods, and special types of rolled products. Problems of the organization of rolling operations are reviewed, and types of rolled products manufactured in the USSR are shown. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:[Abridged]:

Card 3/14

Rolling Industry; Handbook   SOV/6044

Card 10/14

S/793/62/000/000/005/006
A004/A126

AUTHORS: Granovskiy, S.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Maryanis, O.S.,
Mekhov, N.V., - Engineers

TITLE: Performing and studying piercing and simultaneous drawing of tubes
on a laboratory three-high mill

SOURCE: Teoriya prokatki; materialy konferentsii po teoreticheskim voprosam
prokatki. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1962, 701 - 710

TEXT: Tests were carried out at the VNIIMETMASh to study the possibilities
of piercing sleeves on a three-high mill and to compare this process between two
and three-high piercing mills. As a result of these tests, the process of pierc-
ing sleeves on a three-high mill was for the first time mastered in the USSR.
Hollow, water-cooled mandrels were used, which were hardsurfaced on their work-
ing area, the contact time between mandrel and blank was 25 - 30 sec, sleeves of
Ш X15 (ShKh15) carbon steel and 1 X 18 H 9 T (1Kh18N9T) stainless steel 50 - 65 mm
in diameter having a wall thickness ranging from 2.5 - 12 mm were pierced. The
authors present data on the comparison between the surface quality of sleeves be-

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Performing and studying piercing and ....

S/793/62/000/000/005/006
A004/A126

ing pierced on two-high and three-high mills and compare the nonuniformity in the wall thickness of sleeves produced on two-high with those of three-high mills. They investigate the power and force parameters of the piercing process and describe in detail the development and investigation of the process of simultaneous piercing and drawing of thick-walled tubes, piercing and rolling of profiled tubes and piercing and rolling of thin-walled tubes on three-high mills. There are 6 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIMETMASh

Card 2/2

DMITRIYEV, V.A., kand.ekonom.nauk; MEKHOV, Ye.L., inzh.

Technical and economic efficiency of diesel locomotives with
hydraulic transmission. Zhel.dor.transp. 42 no.6:37-41 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:7)
(Diesle locomotives--Hydraulic drive)

MEKHOV, Ye.L., inzh.

Efficiency of diesel locomotives with hydraulic and electric
driving. Vest. TSNII MPS 22 no.7:53-56 '63.   (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut kompleksnykh transportnykh problem Gosplana SSSR.

S/080/60/033/012/020/024
D209/D305

AUTHORS: Biryukova, L.V., Neroslavskaya, L.L., and Mekhova, E.V.

TITLE: Specific surface of titanium sponge

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33, no. 12, 1960, 2791 - 2793

TEXT: The authors measured the specific surfaces of samples of ti-
tanium sponge obtained through the reduction of $TiCl_4$ with Mg and
Na, the electrolysis of $TiCl_4$ and the electrolytic refining of ti-
tanium tailings in order to ascertain the relationship between
the size of its specific surface and the amount of impurities ab-
sorbed in the process of its synthesis. The sponge is first sieved
into its constituent size-fractions. The dimensions of the speci-
fic surface of the finest fractions (< 0.11 mm) are then determi-
ned by the method of V.V. Deryagin et al (Ref. 1: Opredeleniye
udel'noy poverkhnosti poroshkoobraznykh tel po soprotivleniyu fil'-

Card 1/3

Specific surface of titanium ...

S/080/60/033/012/020/024
D209/D305

tratsii razrezhennogo vozdukha (Determination of the Specific Sur-
face of Powdered Bodies by the Resistance of Rarefied Air to Fil-
tration), Moscow, 1957); before measurement the fractions are
squeezed into a metallic husk in a hydraulic press with a load of
50 - 150 kg/cm2. In the case of the coarser fractions, however, a
weighed portion is reacted with 10 % HCl and filtered after 24
hours, when the titanium content is estimated colorimetrically. The
specific surface of the whole specimen is calculated from the rate
of metal solution, the size of the specific surface of one of the
fine fractions measured by the Deryagin apparatus and the quanti-
ties of dissolved titanium. The experimental values thus obtained
vary within wide limits: $0.1 - 0.2$ m^2/g for coarsely-crystalline
sponge and $5 - 6$ m^2/g for fine material, with a mean of $0.4 - 0.6$
m^2/g. There appears to be little difference in the dimensions of
the specific surface of sponges prepared by the Mg - Na reduction
process and by electrolytic refining, but the specific surface of
sponge precipitated through the electrolysis of $TiCl_4$ is much lar-
ger. Analyses of separate fractions for hydrogen, oxygen and other

Card 2/3

Specific surface of titanium ...

S/080/60/033/012/020/024
D209/D305

substances indicate a linear relationship between the specific sur-
face and the content of impurities. In conclusion, the authors note
the inevitability of the formation of a heterogeneous titanium
sponge, but they emphasize the need for trying to increase the
yield of coarsely-crystalline sponge in view of its smaller speci-
fic surface. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 1 Soviet-bloc re-
ference.

SUBMITTED: February 29, 1960

Card 3/3

BRONFMAN, A.I.; MEKHOVA, M.D. (Leningrad)

Supporting type vilite arrester for a.c. electric locomotives.
Elek.i tepl.tiaga 3 no.12:34 D '59.   (MIRA 13:4)
          (Electric locomotives--Electric equipment)

MEKHOVA, N.N., inzhener;   SHISHMAN, D.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Possibility of maintenance tests on vilite arresters at below-freezing temperatures.   Elek.sta. 27 no.9:60-61 S '56.   (MLRA 9:11)
(Lightning protection)

SHISHMAN, D.V., kand. tekhn.nauk; MEKHOVA, N.N., inzh.

Vilite 3 to kv. dischargers with a simplified design for electric
substations. Vest. elektroprom. 31 no.10:74-76 O '60.
(MIRA 15:1)
(Electric switchgear)
(Electric substations--Equipment and supplies)

SHISHMAN, D.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; MEKHOVA, N.N., inzh.; ROZET, V.Ye., inzh.

Valve discharger for the production of electric machinery. Vest.
elektroprom. 33 no.2:75-77 F '62.   (MIRA 15:2)
        (Electric machinery)   (Electric protection)

SHISHMAN, D.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MEKHOVA, N.N., inzh.; GUREVICH, A.A.,
inzh.; IKHTEYMAN, F.M., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: ROZET, V.Ye.,
inzh.; KAPLAN, G.S.; KAZIMIR, A.P.

Light-weight RVO-35 valve-type discharger. Mekh. i elek. sots.
sel'khoz. 21 no.3:60-62 '63.   (MIRA 16:8)

1. Leningradskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo issledovatel'skogo
elektrokeramicheskogo instituta (for Shishman, Mekhova, Gurevich).
2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii
sel'skogo khozyaystva Severo-Zapada (for Ikhteyman).
                    (Electric protection)

MEKHOVA, V.I.

Results of testing an experimental UP-2 loader in the Chelyabinsk
Basin. Ugol' 34 no.2:39-41 F '59.   (MIRA 12:4)

1. Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gornogo dela.
       (Chelyabinsk Basin--Coal mining machinery--Testing)

MEKHOVA, V.I.; TABIYEV, V.K.

    Results of the testing of a K-56 cutter-loader in the Chelyabinsk
Basin. Ugol' 35 no.2:7-10 F '60.   (MIRA 13:5)

    1. Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gornogo dela.
       (Chelyabinsk Basin--Coal mining machinery--Testing)

MEKHOVRISHVILI, Sh. S.

Mechovrlsvili, S. S. Some questions of the momentless stressed state of a toroidal shell. Soobsc. Akad. Nauk Gruzin. SSR 16 (1955), 263–267. (Russian)

Membrane theory for a toroidal shell leads to

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}\left[(1-\varepsilon \sin \phi)\frac{\partial W}{\partial \phi}\right] - \frac{\varepsilon}{\sin \phi}\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \theta^2} + (1-2\varepsilon \sin \phi)W = 0,$$

an equation of some interest as it is hyperbolic for $0 < \phi < \pi$, elliptic for $\pi < \phi < 2\pi$. Analytic solutions satisfying appropriate boundary conditions are discussed and momentless stress systems of physical interest are shown not to exist.   *R. C. T. Smith* (Armidale).

MEKHOVSHCHIKOV, V.N. (Moskva, 12-ya Sokol'nicheskaya ul., d.11, kv.42)

Foreign body in the right supralobar bronchus simulating the
picture of lung cancer. Grud. khir. 6 no.1:105-106 Ja-F '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

MI KHOVSHCHIKCVA, G. N

137-58-5-10325

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 206 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kharlamov, I.P., Mekhovshchikova, G.N.

TITLE: Conservation of Rolled Ferrous Metals Kept in Open Storage for Long Periods (Konservatsiya prokata chernykh metallov pri dlitel'nom khranenii na otkrytykh ploshchadkakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. labor. Gl. upr. gos. material'n. rezervov pri Sov. Min. SSSR, 1956, Nr 5, pp 14-24

ABSTRACT: An investigation is made of the capacity of L axle grease (GOST 610-48), mixtures thereof with 2-20% unoxidized petrolatum, and a number of heavy oils (mazut) of various grades to protect against corrosion. Tests of these coatings (C), applied to specimens of Nr 10 steel, were run in open air and in a chamber in which they were periodically sprayed with tap water. It is shown that axle-grease coating protects metal surfaces from corrosion for approximately 30-40 days. Addition of 20% unoxidized petrolatum to the axle grease reduces metal losses by 90% as compared to the weight loss of specimens given two applications of axle grease (185-day test). It is found that some grades of sulfurous and low-sulfur heavy oils (mazut), with

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137-58-5-10325

Conservation of Rolled Ferrous (cont.)

solidification points >+1° C (grades 40 and 60 made of paraffin-base petro-
leums) are more effective than axle grease. Their use cuts in half the number
of additional operations required for conservation of rolled metal and the labor
and material involved therein. It is demonstrated that application of C to rust-
covered metal surfaces inhibits the corrosive processes already under way.
It is noted that axle grease mixtures may be applied to metal surfaces by
spraying.

P.S.

1. Metals--Preservation   2. Greases--Applications

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Kharlamov, I.P., Mekhovshchikova, G.N.   SOV/80-32-2-41/56

TITLE: The Problem of the Intensity of Atmospheric Corrosion of Rolled
                Ferrous Metals at Temperatures Below 0°C (K voprosu ob inten-
                sivnosti atmosfernoy korrozii prokata chёrnykh metallov pri
                temperaturakh nizhe nulya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, Nr 2,
                pp 443-444 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The effect of relative air humidity on ferrous metals has been
                investigated in $\angle$ Ref 1-3 $\angle$. It has been shown that corrosion
                decreases with temperature and drops sharply below -25°C. This
                is partially due to the precipitation of the air humidity at
                this low temperature. Corrosion during winter months is usual-
                ly three times less than in summer and autumn.
                There are 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: July 22, 1957

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP7003338   SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/012/3097/3099

AUTHOR: Ali-Zade, Z. I.; Mekhrabov, A. O.

ORG: Azerbaidzhan Polytechnic Institute (Azerbaydzhanskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Phase diagram of the lead-manganese system

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 12, 1966, 3097-3099

TOPIC TAGS: binary alloy, ~~lead-manganese alloy, lead-manganese system,~~ alloy phase composition, ~~alloy property,~~ ALLOY PHASE DIAGRAM , ALLOY SYSTEM , LEAD CONTAINING ALLOY, MANGANESE CONTAINING ALLOY

ABSTRACT: A series of lead-manganese alloys (0.25—13% Mn) has been investigated to establish a more accurate phase diagram and to determine if there is a solid solution of manganese in lead. On the basis of the data obtained, the phase diagram of the lead-manganese system was plotted for a manganese contential. Lead rich alloys have a narrow field of solid solutions which somewhat widens as temperature increase to 250C (see Fig. 1). The resistivity increases steadily with increasing manganese content. The heat capacity first drops, reaches a minimum value of a manganese content of 0.5% and then increases linearly with increasing manganese content. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables.

Card 1/2   UDC: 541.11
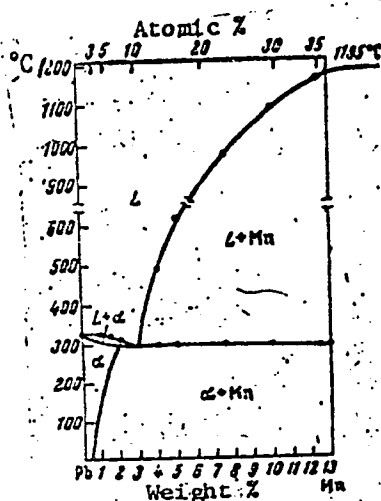
ACC NR: AP7003338

Fig. 1. Phase diagram of the Pb-Mn system

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 18Jan66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

MAMEDALIYEV, Yu.G. [deceased]; GUSEYNOV, M.M.; MISHIYEV, D.Ye,; PETROSYAN,
     P.A.; MEKHRALIYEV, A.A.

Condensation of hexachlorocyclopentadiene with alkenyl aromatic
hydrocarbons. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 18 no.9:15-17 '62.
                                              (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzSSR.

MAMEDALIYEV, Yu.G. [deceased]; GUSEYNOV, M.M.; MISHIYEV, D.Ya.; MEKHRALIYEV,
     A.A.; PETROSYAN, P.A.

Synthesis of alkenyl-substituted oxy-alkoxy derivatives of aromatic
hydrocarbons. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 19 no.8:27-30 '63.   (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom AN AzSSR M.A. Dalinym.

MISHIYEV, D.Ya.; GUSEYNOV, M.M.; MEKHRALIYEV, A.A.

Alkenylation of m-cresol with 1,3-butadiene in the presence of
sulfuric acid. Azerb. khim. zhur. no.5:23-26 '64.   (MIRA 18:3)

YEFIMOVA, S.A.; POLYANOVA, Z.I.; MAMEDOVA, A.A.; FROLOVA, V.S.;
    MEKHRALIYEV, A.B.

Investigating the deactivation of a powered aluminum silicate
catalyst in the cracking of nonsulfurous crude oil distillate.
Sbor.trud.AzNII MP no.2:86-98 Ag '58.   (MIRA 12:6)
        (Cracking process) (Aluminum silicate)

Description of the Kuba-Khachmas massif in Davudbek's work.
Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 13 no.8: 877-881 '57.   (MLRA 10:9)
 (Kuba District--Description) (Khachmas District--Description)
                      (Davudbek)

MEKHRALIYEV, E.K., Cand Geog Sci -- (diss) "the

Muganskiy steppe (Economic geogra ical charac-

teristics)." Baku, 1958, 23 pp (Min of Higher Education

USSR. Azerbaydznan State Univ im S.W. Kirov) 150 copies

(KL, 50-58, 121)

- 22 -

E.

MEKHRALIYEV, M.K.

Studying geographical names of the Azerbaijan S.S.R. [in
Azerbaijani with summary in Russian]. Izv.AN Azerb.SSR. Ser.
geol.-geog.nauk no.1:115-125 '58.   (MIRA 11:12)
              (Azerbaijan--Names, Geographical)

MEKHRALIYEV, E.K.

Production and sale of grain for food in the Azerbaijan S.S.R.
Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 17 no. 3:259-262 '61.   (MIRA 14:5)
(Azerbaijan—Grain trade)

MEKHRENG IN, P.P.

Reorganization of repair service in Chirchik Electricochemical Combine.
Khim.prom.no.8:499-500 D '56.   (MIRA 10:1)
          (Chemical apparatus--Repairing)

DESHMUKKH, G.S.; ANAND, V.D.; MEKHROTRA, K.N.; PODGAYSKAYA, Z.I. [translator]

Nitrophenylhydrazones of isonitrosoacetophenone as sensitive
and selective reagents for cobalt. Zhur.anal.khim. 16 m.3:313-
314 My-Je '61.   (MIRA 14:6)

1. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India.
           (Cobalt—Analysis)
           (Chemical tests and reagents)

MEKHRYAKOV, D.

The textbook "Accounting on collective farms" by S.T.Grigor'ev
and other; part IV. D. Mekhriakov. Bukhg.uchet 14 [i.e.16]
no.9:62-63 '57.   (MIRA 10:10)
            (Collective farms--Accounting)

MEKHRYAKOV, R.Ye.

Teachers' letters on physics textbooks. Fiz. v shkole 17
no.1:77-80 Ja-F '57.   (MLRA 10:2)

1. Nivenskaya srednyaya shkola Kaliningradskoy oblasti.
            (Physics--Textbooks)

MEKHRYAKOVA, G.

Not everything has been done yet. Fin.SSSR 21 no.6:59-61
Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Nachal'nik otdela gosdokhodov Irkutskogo oblfinotdela.
            (Irkutsk Province--Finance)

S/054/63/004/001/018/022
B101/B215

AUTHORS: Shul'ts, M. M. Parfenov, A. I., Chen Tieh-yü, Bondarenko,
              T. G., Mekhryushev, Yu. Ya.

TITLE: Electrode properties of glasses of the oxide system Li_2O -
              Cs_2O - La_2O_3 - SiO_2

PERIODICAL: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya fiziki i khimii,
              no. 1, 1963, 155-160

TEXT: Glasses of the system Li_2O - Cs_2O - La_2O_3 - SiO_2 containing 24,
27, 30, or 33 mole% Li_2O, 0-9 mole% Cs_2O, and 0-9 mole% La_2O_3 were
examined as to their electrode properties in order to test their
applicability for pH measurements. They were compared with glasses of
the systems Li_2O_3 - SiO_2, Li_2O - Cs_2O - SiO_2, and Li_2O - La_2O_3 - SiO_2.
The curves E versus pH were plotted at 20 and $95^{\circ}C$ in 3 N alkali
solution. Results: Increase in Li_2O content from 20 to 30% does not
affect the limits of the H^+ function at $20^{\circ}C$, but at $95^{\circ}C$ they become
Card 1/2

Electrode properties of glasses ...

S/054/63/004/001/018/022
B101/B215

narrower. Substitution of Cs_2O for part of SiO_2 reduces the alkali deflections and increases the acid deflections of the curve E versus pH, reducing the chemical stability. Addition of La_2O_3 has the opposite effect. The simultaneous addition of Cs_2O and La_2O_3 has an additive effect. The limits of the H^+ function range are shifted in the alkaline region (effect of Cs_2O) as well as in the acid region (effect of La_2O_3). At $20°C$, a maximum of the upper limit of the H^+ function range is reached at a content of 3 - 5% Cs_2O and 5-8% La_2O_3 in the glass. At $95°C$, however, glasses containing more Cs_2O than La_2O_3 have a maximum H^+ function range. Cs_2O is not be recommended for electrode glasses as it increases the electrode resistance and decreases the chemical stability. 3-6% La_2O_3 is favorable as it increases the stability and stabilizes the electrode potential. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: October 1962

Card 2/2

L 23041-65   EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(j)/EWA(h)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/EWA(l)   Pc-4/Pr-4/
Pu-4/Peb   GG/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5002209   S/0204/64/004/006/0863/0868

AUTHOR: Antonovskuy, V. L., Kuznetsov, Il A., Nekhryushev, Yu. Ya.

TITLE: The effect of ionizing radiation on the kinetics of accumulation hydroper-
oxide during oxidation of cumene at elevated temperatures. The effect of impuri-
ties in cumene

SOURCE: Neftekhimiya, v. 4, no. 6, 1964, 863-868

TOPIC TAGS: cumene impurity, cumene oxidation, cumene hydroperoxide, ionizing ra-
diation, high temperature oxidation, chain branching

ABSTRACT: The effect of X-ray and impurities on the air oxidation of cumene at
60-120C was studied to establish the kinetics of chain branching and chain degen-
eration and to investigate the feasibility of irradiation techniques for commercial
production of cumene hydroperoxide. Commercial cumene, produced by alkylation of
benzene, was purified either with sulfuric acid, alkali and water, or with alkali
and water over silicagel. Doses of 0.35-2.12 x 10^{14} ev/ml. sec. at 90C and higher
temperatures accelerated the consumption of $\measuredangle$-naphthylamine in the highly purified
specimen, reduced the induction period, and increased the accumulation of cumene
hydroperoxide in the initial oxidation period, with a calculated yield of 1.5 free
radicals per 100 ev. With increasing hydroperoxide concentration the radiation
Card 1/2

L 23041-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002209

effect decreased, and hydroperoxide was the only source of free radicals when a
critical concentration was reached. This concentration was higher at lower temp-
eratures, and at this critical concentration putely thermal oxidation and radiation
-induced thermal oxidation produced similar results. At 60C, the reaction proceeds
only under radiation. Contaminants in cumene purified by alkali treatment only,
such as thiophene or olefins, significantly affect the reaction rate. At high con-
version, the rates of radiation-induced thermal oxidation are lower than both the
rates achieved with pure cumene and the rates of thermal oxidation of commercial
cumene. Impurities are converted under radiation into inhibitory compounds, and
the amount of impurities becomes the rate determining variable rather than radia-
tion dose. Sulfuric acid-treated cumene should be used in commercial applications
of the method, and irradiation should be used only for the initial period of oxi-
dation. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 5 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut synteticheskikh spirtov i organi-
cheskikh produktov, Filial gor. Novokuybyshevska (Synthetic alcohols and organic
products scientific research institute, Novokuybyshevsk branch)

SUBMITTED: 28Dec63   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 007   OTHER: 006
Card 2/2

ANTONOVSKIY, V.L.; DENISOV, Ye.T.; KUZNETSOV, I.A.; MEKHRYUSHEV, Yu.Ya.;
SOLNTSEVA, L.V.

Mechanism of the liquid-phase oxidation of cumene studied by the
inhibition method. Part 1: Chain initiation. Kin. i kat. 6 no.4:
607-610 Jl-Ag '65.   (MIRA 18:9)

1. Novokuybyshevkiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov.

L. 43629-66   EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWE(k)   IJP(c)   RTW/WG/JD/JG/AT

ACC NR: AP6012809   SOURCE CODE: GE/0030/66/014/002/K127/K130

AUTHOR: Abdullaev, G. B.; Mekhtiev, R. F.; Mamedova, A. Z.; Guseinova, E. S.

ORG: Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, Azerbaydzhan SSR, Baku

TITLE: Investigation of photoconductive relaxation in p-GaSe single crystals

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 14, no. 2, 1966, K127-K130

TOPIC TAGS: relaxation process, majority carrier, minority carrier, photoconductivity

ABSTRACT: Photoconductive relaxation in p-GaSe produced by short light pulses was studied in order to determine the lifetime of majority and minority carriers. Photoconductivity decay terms indicate the presence of two exponential components with different time constants. It is shown that the time constant of the high speed component is almost independent of temperature within the range 150 to 355°C while the low speed component changes. This can be explained on the basis of recombination through traps having a high concentration. It is concluded that the high- and low-speed components are associated with the electron and hole components of photoconductivity, respectively. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/   SUBM DATE: 27Jan66/   ORIG REF: 008/   OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

MEKHTIYEV, A.D., kand. med. nauk

Use of Istisu mineral water in chronic hepatoangiocholecystitis.
Sbor. trud. Azerb. nauch.-issl. inst. kur. i fiz. metod. lech.
no.9:39-41 '63.   (MIRA 18:8)

MEKHTIYEV, A.D., kand.med.nauk

Naphthalan ointment. Zdrav.Tadzh. 6 no.4:47-48 Jl-Ag '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Azerbaydzhanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
kurortologii i fizicheskikh metodov lecheniya im. S.M.Kirova.
(NAPHTHALAN--PETROLEUM--THERAPEUTIC USE)

ALXXPEROV, M.A., kand.med.nauk; MEKHTIYEV, A.G.

Some data on the functional state of the adrenal cortex in chronic tonsillitis. Vest.otorin. 23 no.2:74-76 F '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz kliniki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof. S.M. Gusman) Azerbaidzhanskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Baku.
(TONSILS—DISEASES)   (STEROIDS)

ACC NR: AP6036945   SOURCE CODE: UR/0233/66/000/003/0042/0047

AUTHOR: Mekhtiyev, A. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: On compression of a cylindrical specimen by impact

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i matematicheskikh
nauk, no. 3, 1966, 42-47

TOPIC TAGS: impact deformation, ~~rate of deformation~~, impact strength, impact
compression , plastic,   compressive stress, impact stress, cylindric shell
structure, deformation rate

ABSTRACT: The deformation of a circular cylindrical specimen made of viscous-
plastic material, under longitudinal impact by a body of much larger mass moving at
certain speed is analyzed with regard to geometric changes of the specimen during
the process of deformation, under assumption that the laws governing its deformation
in loading and unloading are different. The effect of the linearization of the
relationship between the stresses and rate of strain is examined regarding the
latter as a function of time only. An approximate equation and initial conditions
which describe the joint motion of the impacting body and specimen after impact
are derived (using an approximate linear relationship for the rate of strain in which
the decrease in length of the specimen is related to its initial length), and

Card   1/2

ACC NR: AP6036945

formulas for the time-related length of the compressed specimen, its final length (at the instant when the velocity of the body is zero), and the maximum relative shortening ϵ are derived. The values of ϵ are calculated for various rates of strain, and are compared with exact values (calculated from the A. A. Il'yushin formulas) and with experimental data. The comparison shows that the proposed linearized method furnishes lower values for ϵ. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 21 formulas, and one table.

SUB CODE: 20, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002/

Card 2/2

_cl_

3.1710 (1041,1126,1127)
6.4400

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, 1961, No. 2, p. 404, # 2Zh503

AUTHORS: Butusov, K.P., Gol'nev, V.Ya., Mekhtiyev, A.Sh.

TITLE: Broad-Banded Modulation Receiver of the Great Pulkovo Radiotele-
              scope for λ = 33-cm Wavelength

PERIODICAL: "Izv. Gl. astron. observ. v Pulkove", 1960, Vol. 21, No. 5, pp.
              165 - 167 (Engl. summary)

TEXT: A broad-banded straight amplification modulation receiver with
traveling-wave tubes for 33-cm wavelength is described. Specific features of
the receiver are the following: a broad-banded emitter with a simple and reli-
able symmetrizing device and a new waveguide polarization modulator with a
rotating dipole-analyzer. The receiver sensitivity is $\sim 1^{\circ}$ at a passband of 60
Mc and time constant τ = 1 sec.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

DZHAMALOV, I.M.; MEKHTIYEV, D.M.; MUSTAFAYEVA, S., red.

[Development of equipment and technology in oil and gas
production in Azerbaijan] Razvitie tekhniki i tekhnologii
dobychi nefti i gaza v Azerbaidzhane. Baku, Azerneshr,
1961. 45 p.   (MIRA 18:5)

ALIZADE, M.N.; BAGBANLY, E.A.; RASULZADE, A.A.; MEKHTIYEV, D.M.

Investigating a new method of producing petroleum with thermal
lift. Dokl.AN Azerb.SSR 15 no.2:131-135 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Institut geologii AN AzerSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
AN AzerSSR M.F.Hagiyevym.
                    (Petroleum engineering)

MEKHTIYEV, D.M.; DZHAMALOV, I.M.; DZHAFAROV, Sh.T.

Make wider use of lift methods in the exploitation of strippers.
Azerb. neft. khoz. 40 no.4:31-33 Ap '61.   (MIRA 15:7)
            (Oil wells—Gas lift)

MEKHTIYEV, D.M.; SUSOYEVA, T.A.

[Neftyanyye Kamni; bibliographic index to the literature on the offshore petroleum field in Azerbaijan]Neftianye kamni; bibliograficheskii ukazatel' literatury o morskom neftianom mestorozhdenii v Azerbaidzhane. Baku, Azerbaid-zhanskii in-t nauchno-tekhn.informatsii, 1962. 51 p.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Baku. Respublikanskaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya biblioteka.
(Neftyanyye Kamni region--Oil well drilling, Submarine)

MEKHTIYEV, D.M.

Objectives of the information and reference service of the de-
partments of scientific and technical information. Za tekh.prog.
3 no.12:46-48 D '63.   (MIRA 17:2)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

MEKHTIYEV, Dzhavanshir Mekhti

[Exploitation of oil wells with rodless pumps] Guiularyn
shtangsyz nasoslarla istismary. Baky, Azerneshr, 1963. 101 p.
[In Azerbaijani]   (MIRA 17:5)

MEKHTIYEV, D.M.; DZHAMALOV, I.M.

Using rodless pumps in well production in Azerbaijan fields.
Azerb. neft. khoz. 42 no.1:26-29 Ja '63.   (MIRA 16:10)

(Azerbaijan—Oil well pumps)

MEKHTIYEV, D.S.; PISHNAMAZZADE, B.F.; GASANOVA, Sh.D.; MAMEDOVA, R.M.

Alkylation of simple and compound α-chloro esters by olefins.
Dokl.AN Azerb.SSR 15 no.12:1115-1118 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzerSSR.
(Esters) (Alkylation) (Olefins)

MEKHTIYEV, E.Kh.; KORNEV, T.N.

Dismantling outworn lock joints by means of electric induction
heating. Azerb.neft.khoz.35 no.9:12-13 S '56.   (MLRA 9:12)
   (Oil wells--Equipment and supplies--Repairing)
                (Induction heating)

92-2-7/37

AUTHOR: Mekhtiyev, E. Kh.

TITLE: Hermetic Sealing of Wellhead Drilling Equipment
          (O germetizatsii ust'ya skvazhiny v protsesse bureniya)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 2, pp 8-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author maintains that the present system of a rotary
          drilling unit with a rotating blowout preventer located under
          ground level is unsatisfactory because it takes more than
          four hours to set or remove the preventer's socket.The adoption
          is recommended of a new rotor-preventer unit of the RP-100
          type (patent Nr 97949), which differs from the conventional
          unit in as much as the rotor and the blowout preventer consti-
          tute a single combined unit, installed above ground level. The
          new type of rotor-preventer unit with a rotating preventer con-
          sists of the encased rotor, socket, centering bushing, and coil.
          The main part is a stem which has a screwed-on head at the
          upper section and a packer at the lower. The stem is supported
          by the socket and the hermetic sealing is ensured by a stuff-
          ing box consisting of rubber gaskets rings, and a cover. When
          the bit of the first drilling pipe is changed the socket with
          the packer is put into the opening of the rotary table. On the

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92-2-7/37

Hermetic Sealing of Wellhead Drilling Equipment (Cont.)

other hand, when the drill is being lifted and only the last string with the bit remains in the well, the socket is removed from the rotary table. Samples of the rotor-preventer unit made for testing by the factory imeni Lieutenant Shmidt were desined to withstand an operating pressure of 100 atm. and a testing pressure of 150 atm. The research office for electrical drilling of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry in the Azerbaydzhankaya SSR made a number of bench tests of the RP 100 rotor-preventer unit. It was found that on the whole the unit operates satisfactorily, automatically seals the wellhead when the pressure in the well rises, and ensures rotation at a low gear speed of 92 revolutions per minute at a pressure of 100-110 atm. in the space around the pipe. However, tests made by the above-mentioned factory revealed some structural defects of the packer, which the factory has tried to eliminate to make the unit ready for tests under operating conditions. There are two sketches and one photo of the equipment.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

MEKHTIYEV, E.Kh.

Industrial testing of a rotary blowout preventer. Azerb.neft.khoz. 37
no.12:41-42 D '58.   (MIRA 12:3)
            (Oil well drilling--Equipment and supplies)

MEKHTIYEV, E.Kh.; SHTUNG, R.L.; LUKOD'YANOV, I.B.

Cantilever guy crane in the construction of offshore movable
platforms. Azerb.neft.khoz. 38 no.12:37-39 D'59.   (MIRA 13:10)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

MEKHTIYEV, E.Kh.

     Equipment for drilling oil and gas wells using aerated fluids.
Mash. i neft. obor. no.8:3-6 '65.   (MIRA 18:9)

     1. AzNIIburneft',

2 4.7900 (1144,1163,1055)

29697 S/181/61/003/010/026/036
B125/B102

AUTHOR: Mekhtiyev, G. F.

TITLE: Cross relaxation in substances containing paramagnetic
               centers of two kinds

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 10, 1961, 3137-3141

TEXT: The establishment of equilibrium between two spin systems by cross
relaxation is investigated theoretically. The magnetically rarefied
sample contains paramagnetic centers (ions) of two different kinds with
strongly varying spin-lattice relaxation times. The steady solutions of
the system of equations

$$\frac{dn_k}{dt} = \sum_l{}' (A_{lk}n_l - A_{kl}n_k) + \sum_l{}' P_{lk}(n_l - n_k) + \frac{1}{N}\sum_{l,\xi,\eta}{}' W_{kl\xi\eta}(n_k n_\xi - n_l n_\eta),$$

$$\frac{dn_\xi}{dt} = \sum_\eta{}' (B_{\eta\xi}n_\eta - B_{\xi\eta}n_\xi) + \frac{1}{N}\sum_{l,\xi,\eta}{}' W_{\xi kl\eta}(n_\xi n_k - n_l n_\eta), \tag{1}$$

supply a condition for the inversion of a definite level pair. A_{kl} and

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Cross relaxation in substances...

29697   s/181/61/003/010/026/036
B125/B102

$B_{\xi\eta}$ denote the transition probabilities for ions of the first and second types caused by spin-lattice interactions; P_{kl} is the probability of a transition stimulated by a radio-frequency field; $W_{kl\xi\eta}$ is the probability of cross transitions. Ions with the spins $S = 3/2$ and $I = 1/2$ are used as impurities. If cross transitions play an important role, $3 \leftrightarrow 2$ will always be a radiative transition. The relation $W_{23ab} \gg A_{kl}$, which determines the condition of inversion, depends on the temperature of the sample, the impurity concentration, and on the strength and direction of the magnetic field. The cross-transition probability for the system with the Hamiltonian $\hat{\mathcal{K}} = \hat{\mathcal{K}}_0 + \hat{\mathcal{K}}_1$ for simultaneous rotation of spins of different types reads: $W^1_{kl\xi\eta} = \hbar^{-2} n^{-1} |\langle k\xi | L_k L_\xi \hat{\mathcal{K}}_{12} L_1 L_\eta | 1\eta \rangle|^2 g_{12}(\nu_{12})$ (9). The unperturbed part $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_0$ of the Hamiltonian includes the Zeeman energy and the energy of paramagnetic ions in the crystal field, and the perturbed part $\hat{\mathcal{K}}_1$ includes the dipole-dipole energy and the exchange energy. L_γ

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Cross relaxation in substances...

are the projective operators, and $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_{12}$ is that part of the operator $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_1$ which accounts for spin reorientation. As spin systems with the spins $S = 3/2$ and $I = 1/2$ and with the spin-lattice relaxation times $T_1(I) \ll T_1(S)$, chromium and iron ions in cyanide, chromium and titanium ions in corundum, etc. may be used. Calculations were made for the last-mentioned case. In coordinate system with the z-axis directed along the trigonal axis,

$$K_x = \frac{a}{2} \sin \varphi' (m_1 + m_2 - 2m_3),$$

$$K_y = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \varphi' (m_1 - m_2),$$

$$K_z = a \cos \varphi' (m_1 + m_2 + m_3),$$

$$\tag{13}$$

$$m_i = 0,\ \pm 1,\ \pm 2,\ \dots; \quad \cos \varphi' = \sqrt{\cos^2\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{3}\sin^2\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)}.$$

is found for the components of the lattice vector $\vec{K}$. At low concentrations of the two types of ions, and if the lines are of Gaussian shape, $W_{12ab} = 0.98 \cdot 10^8 f_1$. At a concentration $f_1 \sim 0.1 \%$ of chromium ions, the

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Cross relaxation in substances... $^{\cdot}29697$ S/181/61/003/010/026/036
                                           B125/B102

cross-relaxation time is $T_{21} \approx 5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ sec. In the case of continuous saturation, equilibrium between two spin systems can be established by cross relaxation only if the spin-lattice relaxation times of ions of two different kinds differ very much. This condition is fulfilled, for example, by corundum with chromium and titanium impurities. At low temperatures, the cross-relaxation time is much shorter than the spin-lattice relaxation time. Consideration of higher moments does not furnish anything new at low concentrations, and for concentrated samples the "covering integral" is used for reasons of expediency. S. A. Al'tshuler is thanked for suggesting the topic and for participating in the work, and U. Kh. Kopvillem is thanked for useful hints. There are 1 figure and 7 references: 2 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet. The three most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: J. M. Minkowski. Phys. Rev., 119, 1577, 1960; G. Makhov. Bull. Am. Phys. Soc., 4, 21, 1959; A. Kiel. Phys. Rev., 120, 137, 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Ul'yanova-Lenina (Kazan' State University imeni V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin)

SUBMITTED: June 1, 1961

Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: AR4022449   S/0058/64/000/001/D036/D037

SOURCE: RZh. Fizika, Abs. 1D294

AUTHOR: Mekhtiyev, G. F.

TITLE: Cross relaxation due to hyperfine interactions

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Fiz. probl. spektroskopii. T. 2. M., AN SSSR,
1963, 94-96

TOPIC TAGS: cross relaxation, hyperfine structure, hyperfine inter-
action, paramagnetic ion, diamagnetic particle, fine splitting di-
mension, cross relaxation time, magnetic field effect

TRANSLATION: The paper deals with cross relaxation due to simul-
taneous transitions of two neighboring ions from one spin level to
another level due to hyperfine structure. The difference in the
transition energies is transferred to the system of paramagnetic

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ACCESSION NR: AR4022449

ions and nuclear moments of the diamagnetic particles. A solid
crystalline body is considered, in which the paramagnetic ion con-
centration is 0.01--0.001%; dipole-dipole interactions between the
electron spins of the paramagnetic ions are disregarded. The cross
relaxation time is calculated under these assumptions. The effect
of the magnitude and direction of the external magnetic field is
elucidated. It is just on these values that the dimension of the
fine splitting depends. The cross relaxation time at a paramagnetic-
ion concentration of 0.001% varies with the magnitude and direction
of the field in the range from 10^{-3} to 10 seconds. G. Kokin.

DATE ACQ: 03Mar64   SUB CODE: PH   ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

USSR/Farm Animals. Cattle   Q-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 35666

Author   : Mamedov Z., Mokhtiyev Kh.
Inst   : Not Given
Title   : On the Fattening of Cattle and Buffaloes with Cottonseed Hulls
           and Cottonseed Meal (Ob otkcrmo krupnogo rogotogo skote i
           buyvolov khlopkovoy sholukhoy i zhmykhom)

Orig Pub : Azerb. scsyalist kend toserrufaty, 1957, No 4, 34-35

Abstract : The experimental data regarding the utilization of the
           wastes of the ginneries of Azerbaijan (cottonseed hulls and
           cottonseed meal) for the fattening of the local cattle and
           buffaloes are given. The fattening with cottonseed hulls and
           cottonseed meal during 50-55 days had increased the body
           weight of the animals by 16%, and had improved the quality
           of meat.

Card   : 1/1

S/032/60/026/04/13/046
B010/B006

AUTHORS: Mamedov, K. P., Geller, I. Kh., Mekhtiyev, K. M.

TITLE: X-Ray Diffractometric Determination of the Thickness of Thin Coats
            on Metals

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 445 - 446

TEXT: The method suggested by V. S. Kogan and B. Ya. Pines (Ref. 1) is in-
adequate for measuring the thickness of coats applied to solid metallic
foundations. In such cases, the method developed by L. S. Palatnik (Ref. 2) can
be used. It is based on a comparison of the intensity of two Debye lines re-
flected from the foundation and the coat. The coat, however, must be crystalline.
The authors developed a method applicable for both crystalline and amorphous
coats on metals. The intensity of a particular interference from the surface of
the foundation itself and the part of the foundation covered with the coat is
determined. In this case, the change in intensity is solely caused by the
weakening of the X-ray in the coat. The method described was used to determine
the thickness of thin cadmium- and bismuth coats on aluminum disks of selenium
rectifiers. A URS-50I diffractometer was used, but any other apparatus allowing

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X-Ray Diffractometric Determination of the Thickness   S/032/60/026/04/13/046
of Thin Coats on Metals   B010/B006

for the measurement of reflected X-ray intensities may be applied. Measuring
results obtained are given (Table). There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 2 Soviet
references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Akademii nauk Azerb. SSR (Institute of Physics of
             the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR)

Card 2/2

MAMEDOV, K.P.; MEKHTIYEV, K.M.

X-ray diffraction study to determine the thickness of amorphous coatings on crystalline backings. Trudy Inst. fiz. AN Azerb. SSR 11:25-30 '63.

(MIRA 16:4)

(X-ray diffraction examination)   (Solid film—Measurement)

MEKHTIYEV, K.M.; MAMEDOV, Kh.S.

X-ray diffraction study of a phosphorus-molybdenum-bismuth catalyst.
Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 20 no.1:27-29 '64.   (MIRA 17:4)

1. VNIIOLEFIN i OZ. Predstavleno akademikom AN AzerSSR M.A. Dalinym.

MEKHTIYEV, K.M.; GAMIDOV, R.S.; MAMEDOV, Kh.S.; BELOV, N.V., akademik

Crystalline structure of the Bi-molybdate $Bi_2[MoO_4]_3$. Dokl. AN
SSSR 162 no.3:563-564 My '65.   (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut khimii AN AzerbSSR.

MEKRTIYEV, M.A.; AKPEROV, K.A.

Infusorians in the rumen of buffaloes and their digestion rate.
Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. biol. i med. nauk no.5:93-93, '63.
(MIRA 17:)

MEKHTIYEV, M.A.; GAUZER, Ye.G.; ASKEROV, F.B.

Functional state of the thyroid gland in sheep tested by the accumulation of radioiodine (I^{131}). Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 21 no.2:55-58 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

STURMAN, A.V., veter. vrach (Strashenskiy rayon, Moldavskaya SSR); BULGAKOV, Yu.N., veter. fel'dsher (Strashenskiy rayon, Moldavskaya SSR); KAL'- NITSKIY, P.I., veter. vrach (Strashenskiy rayon, Moldavskaya SSR); OCHAKOVSKIY, Z.M., veter. vrach (Strashenskiy rayon, Moldavskaya SSR); GOTSENOGA, A.D. (Strashenskiy rayon, Moldavskoy SSR); ABRAM- YAN, G.I., veter. vrach; MEKHTIYEV, M.G., veter. fel'dsher (s.Shi- rozlu, Vedinskogo rayona Armyanskoy SSR); KIRAKOSYAN, A.A., veter. vrach; GEORGIYEV, Yu.P., veter. vrach; LOMAKIN, A.M., nauchnyy so- trudnik; SHEPELEV, L.A., veter. vrach.; TARASOV, I.I., assistent; ROMASHKIN, V.M., veter. tekhnik; ANDRIYAN, Ye.A.; BARTENEV, V.S.; KOROL', Ye.I., veter. tekhnik; YEROSHENKO, A.K., aspirant; BANZEN, Ya.P.; SARAYKIN, I.M., prof.; ZHEVAGIN, A.N., veter. vrach; BUT'- YANOV, D.D., veter. vrach (Klimovichskiy rayon, Mogilevskoy oblas- ti BSSR); SHALYGIN, B.V., veter. vrach (Klimovichskiy rayon, Mogi- levskoy oblasti, BSSR); RYABOKON, G.T., veter. fel'dsher; MOVSUM- ZADE, K.K., prof.: DUGIN, G.L., aspirant; TITOV, G.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; MEDVEDEV, I.G., veter. vrach.; ALIKAYEV, V.A.; ALLENOV, O.A., veter.vrach.

Prophylaxis and treatment of noninfectious diseases in calves and piglets. Veterinariia 40 no.2:40-47 F '63.   (MIRA 17:2)

1. Ul'yanovskaya oblastnaya veterinarno-bakteriologicheskaya labo- ratoriya (for Sturman). 2. Kolkhoz imeni Kirova. Volokonovskogo
                                                (Continued on next card)

ACC NR: AP7003335

AUTHOR: Mamedov, K. K.; Kerimov, I. G.; Mekhtiyev, M. I.; Veliyev, M. I.

ORG: Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences, AzerbSSR (Institut fiziki Akademii nauk AzerbSSR)

TITLE: Thermodynamic studies at low temperatures

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 12, 1966, 3086-3089

TOPIC TAGS: selenium, heat capacity, entropy, enthalpy, heat conductivity, thermodynamic analysis

ABSTRACT: The heat capacity c_p of amorphous selenium was measured at 147 points in the range of 56-332°K. An anomalous increase of the heat capacity around the glass transition temperature was established, and it was found that $T_g = 303.4$°K. In the 56-150°K range, the results obtained obey Tarasov's equation for noninteracting chains,

$$c_i = D_i(\theta_i/T) = 6R(T/\theta_i) \int_0^{\theta_i/T} \frac{x\,dx}{e^x - 1} - 3R(\theta_i/T)[\exp(\theta_i/T) - 1]^{-1}. \qquad (1)$$

where $\theta_1 = h\nu_{max}/k$ and $x = h\nu/kT$, with $\theta = 364$°K. It was found that the hole part of the thermal conductivity is equal to 14.53 J/g atom deg, and depends on the cooling rate of the sample. The following quantities were determined:

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$$S_{0-298.16} = 48.40 \pm 0.80 \; J/g \; \text{atom deg,}$$

$$H_{298.16} - H_{54} = 5340 \pm 10 \; J/g \; \text{atom.}$$

Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 17Nov65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

MEKHTIYEV, M. M.

PA 193T69

USSR/Medicine - Tissue Therapy   Oct 51

"Clinical and Experimental Data on Plastic Surgery of Bones With the Aid of Muscle Tissue," M. M. Mekhtiyev, Chair of Operative Surg With Topograph-ical Anat /7/, Azerbcydzhan Med Inst

"Khirurgiya" No 10, pp 36-40

Used clinically since 1947 myoplastic surgery in chronic osteomyelites of tubular bones originating from gunshot wounds or of hematogenic or traumatic origin. Found this method entirely feasible. De-scribes expts on treating damaged bones of dogs with muscle patches which remain connected by a

USSR/Medicine - Tissue Therapy (Contd)   Oct 51

stem. Muscle grew onto bone and a common blood circulation was established. Subsequently muscle tissue acquired the properties of tendon and rich bone proliferation followed.

193T69

193T69

MEKHTIYEV, M.M.

Improvement of surgical care in the republic. Azerb. med. zhur.
no.4:73-76 Ap '60.
(AZERBAIJAN--SURGERY)   (MIRA 14:5)

MEKHTIYEV, M.M., dotsent

Morphology of the nerve structures of a muscular flap transplanted
to the bone cavity. Azerb. med. zhur. no.9:36-40 S '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii (zaveduyushchiy - zasluzhennyy
deyatel'nauki, prof. G.R.Kurbanov) i kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii
(zaveduyushchiy - chlen-korrespondent AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR, zaslu-
zhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. D.Yu.Guseynov) Azerbaydzhanskogo
gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. N.Narimanova (direktor-
zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. B.A.Eyvazov).
(MUSCLE—TRANSPLANTATION)